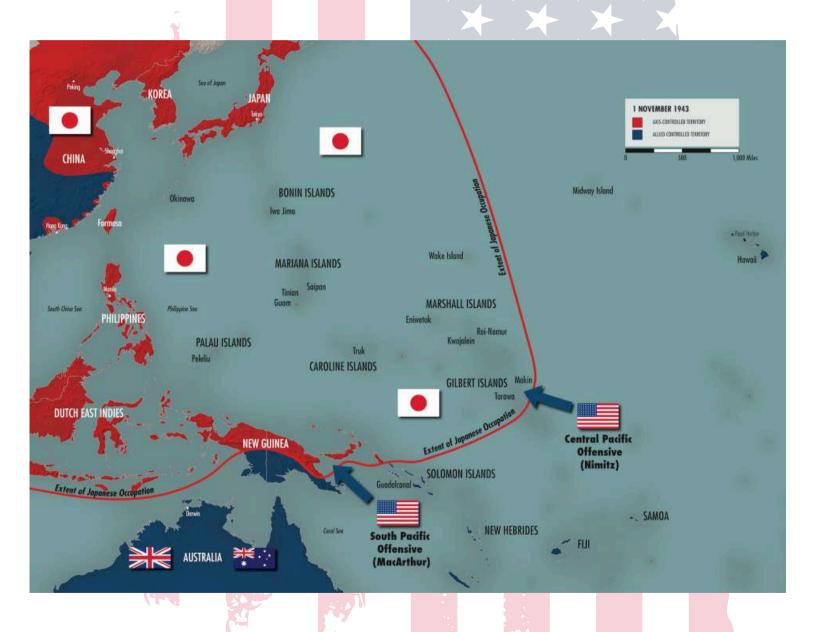
The Pacific Theater of World War II was a significant conflict in the Asia-Pacific region from 1941 to 1945. It began with Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, which led to the United States entering the war. The theater saw numerous significant battles, including the Battle of Midway in 1942, a turning point in favor of the Allies, and brutal island-hopping campaigns like those at Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

The Allies, primarily the United States, Australia, and China, aimed to halt Japanese expansion and ultimately defeat Japan. Key strategies involved gaining control of critical islands and using them as bases for air attacks and naval operations. Intense naval battles, amphibious assaults, and the use of aircraft carriers characterized the Pacific Theater.

President Truman needed to decide on how to end World War II. Would he invade the mainland of Japan or drop the atomic bombs? Truman consulted with his military advisors and based his decision on past battle data.

The conflict culminated in the United States dropping atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, leading to Japan's unconditional surrender on September 2, 1945. This marked the end of World War II, reshaping global power dynamics and leading to significant political and social changes in Asia and the Pacific.

Instructions: In 45 minutes, you are scheduled to meet with President Truman, who would like your thoughts on whether the United States should proceed with an amphibious invasion of Japan or deploy atomic bombs. The President asks for historical data from previous Pacific battles to prove your recommendation. Mathematical analysis is the key to presenting the required information to the President.



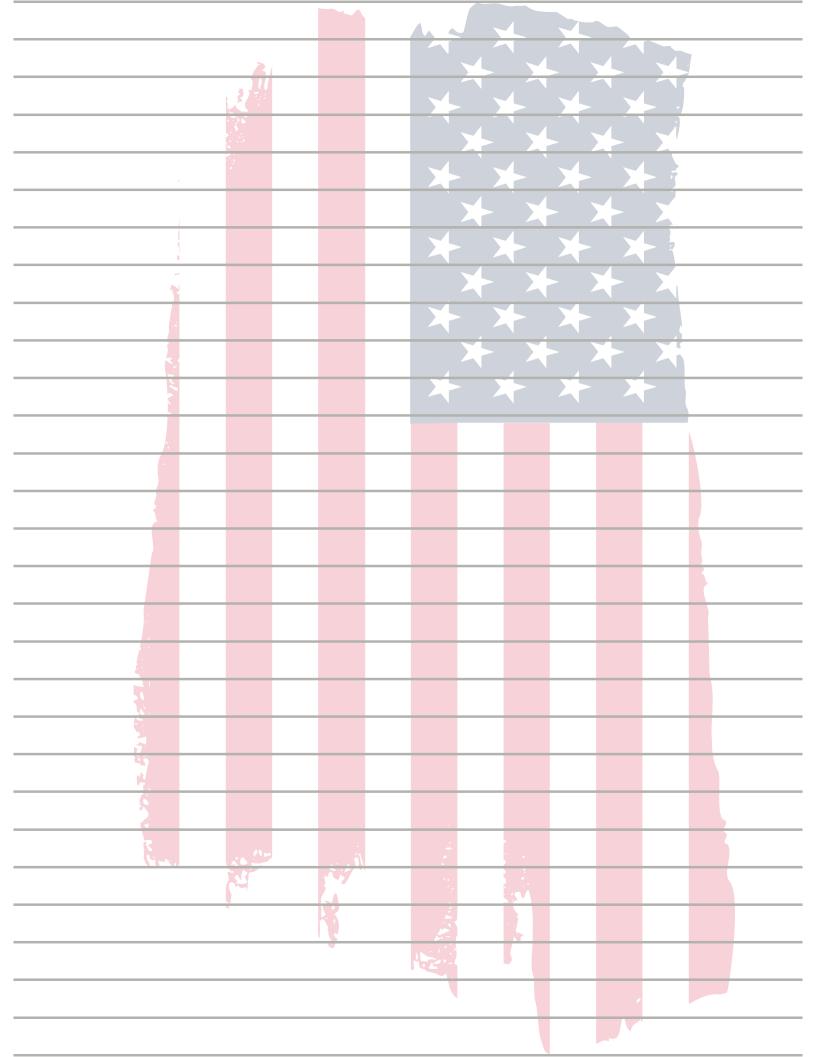
Battle Name	Total deployed	Wounded	Dead
Wake Islands	11,100	333	820
Midway	4,000	362	317
Guadalcanal	70,000	8,000	27,000
Tarawa	18,000	2,200	3,500
Saipan	60,000	16,500	3,500
Guam	55,000	6,000	1,700
Peleliu	28,000	9,700	2,000
Ley <mark>te</mark> Gulf	200,000	12,000	3,500
lwo Jima	70,000	36,000	12,000
Okinawa	60,000	24,000	7,000

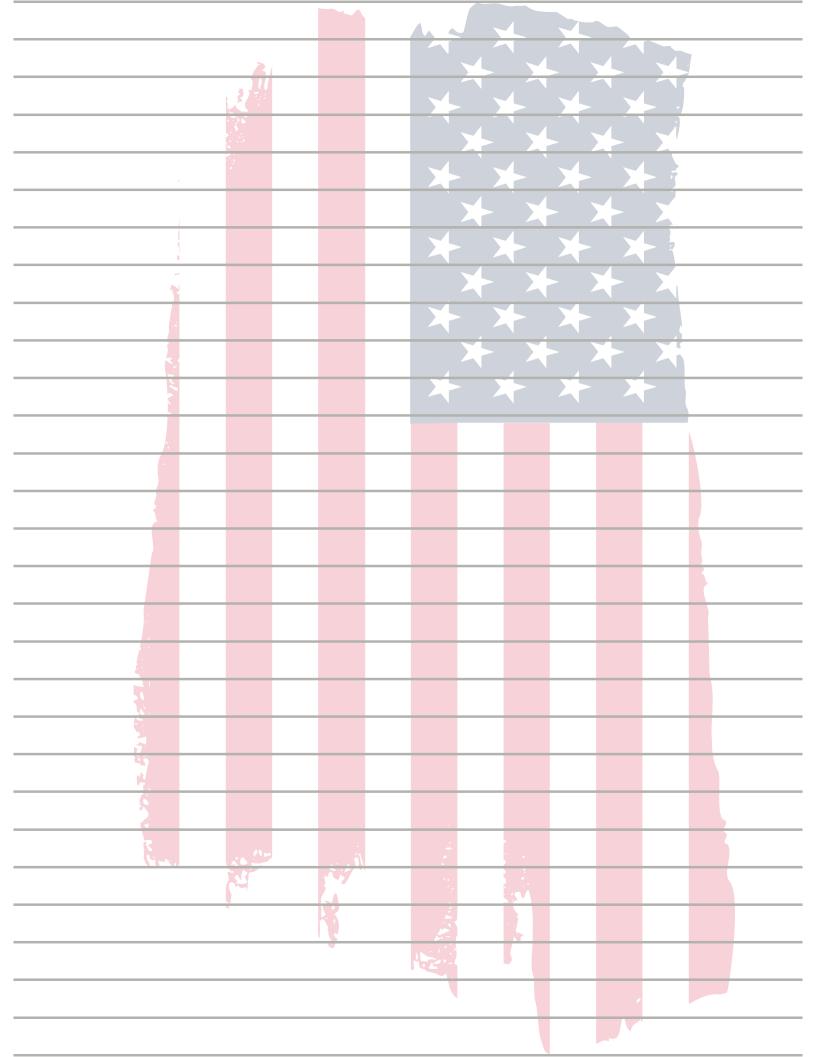
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Collaborate with your team to prepare for meeting the President by addressing upcoming inquiries and showcasing a detailed methodology.

1. Preside <mark>nt Tr</mark> uma <mark>n ask</mark> ed	2. President Truman asked for		
for a dea <mark>th percentage</mark> for	a wounded percentage for the		
th <mark>e 10 battles.</mark>	10 battles.Wake IslandsMidway		
 Wake Islands 			
• Midway			
• Guadalcanal	Guadalcanal		
• Tarawa	• Tarawa		
• Saipan	• Saipan		
• Guam	• Guam		
• Peleliu	• Peleliu		
• Leyte Gulf	Leyte Gulf		
• Iwo Ji <mark>ma</mark>	• Iwo Jima		
• Okinawa	• Okinawa		
 3. President Truman asked for a casualty (dead + wounded) percentage for the 10 battles. • Wake Islands • Midway • Guadalcanal • Tarawa • Saipan • Guam • Peleliu • Leyte Gulf • Iwo Jima 	Check your work! 1. What was the death rate of the Battle of Leyte Gulf? 2. What is the wounded rate of the Battle of Okinawa? 3. What is the casualty rate of the Battle of Saipan?		
• Okinawa			





Collaborate with your team to prepare for meeting the President by addressing upcoming inquiries and showcasing a detailed methodology.

4. What is the average death percentage based on the 10 battles?

5. What is the average wounded percentage?

6. What is the average casualty percentage?

Collaborate with your team to prepare for meeting the President by addressing upcoming inquiries and showcasing a detailed methodology.

7. If President Truman were to send in 1.7 million American Troops. How many casualties can he expect as the outcome based on the casualty percentage you found above?

8. What is your team's recommendation for President Truman? Should we send 1.7 million American soldiers in, or should we drop the atomic bomb? Back your conclusion with the analysis of the data in paragraph form.

